

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1854.

Authorised Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.  
JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson co., N. C.  
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.  
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir county.

Harbor Defence.

It is remarkable to what an extent the operation of natural causes may contribute to render valueless the works constructed for the protection of harbors or rivers, a striking example of which fact is afforded in the case of the Cape Fear River at its mouth. The fortifications built for the protection of the entrance and which might have been fully efficient at the time when projected, have since been, to a very great degree, depreciated by the breaking out of New Inlet, at a point above and distant from their location. To all intents and purposes Wilmington and its commerce is left without defence since it is evident that the forts on Oak Island could offer no impediment to hostile vessels of war, who might choose to enter at the Inlet several miles distant; and the construction of the necessary works at that point would entail an expense for exceeding that required to close up the New Inlet altogether.

In similar cases we understand that this course has been recommended by the Engineer Department, and in more than one actually carried out with the best results, having evidently had the effect of protecting the harbor much more efficiently than any fortifications could have done, while at the same time the incidental benefit to the navigation has been great and decided.

These considerations are certainly well worthy of attention, and we have reason to believe that they have been brought to the notice of the Engineer Department, and that the closing of New Inlet is regarded as the most efficient and easily available method that can be adopted for the strengthening of the harbor, under existing circumstances. That it would fully answer the purpose we believe there can be no question, nor is there any doubt but that it would answer more fully than any other plan could. If we are not very much misinformed, indeed the estimated cost of works at Federal Point would very considerably exceed that of closing up the passage at that point altogether, while at the same time the latter would contribute a main part to the chain of works necessary to the restoration of the former depth of water on the main bar.

It is certainly a strong, if not an unanswerable argument in favour of the appropriation, for carrying on the projected works for the improvement of our bar, that they will obviate the necessity for military works of much more expensive character; and which, unless the improvements shall be constructed, will be, and indeed are now, imperatively demanded for the protection of the river under the present position of affairs.

This is no mere theory or notion of ours, but is in accordance with the highest scientific and practical authority. At the earliest possible moment we shall endeavour to obtain the proper data in facts, figures, and reliable estimates, and lay them before our readers. We feel confident that they will fully bear us out in all and more than all we have said. Of this, we are certain having already sufficient definite information upon the subject to place it beyond the reach of doubt.

The Nebraska Bill at the North.

Previous to the publication of our communication of the 2nd, the event predicted in it, namely—the passage through the Senate of the Kansas and Nebraska Territorial Bills had taken place, by a vote sufficiently decided to have taken even its most sanguine friends by surprise. For days past, noses had been counted and its passage and even its majority in the Senate were fixed facts. We have deprecated any attempt to make a party matter out of this affair, as between Southern men, and we deprecate such attempt now as strongly and as much as ever, but we cannot pretend blindness to the strange spectacle which the Northern vote presents. Not a single Northern Whig Senator voted for the bill—not a single. The division line is drawn and not one individual dares to pass it. The northern whig party has separated itself totally and en masse from the south—and with the Southern Senators they neither have nor pretend to any affinities. Such a state of things must have struck even the strongest whig partizan as being something ominous; and it is ominous in more than a party sense. It is painful to see one of the great political parties of the country so severed by a geographical line. Its nationality now appears to be wholly gone and its power for good as a bond of union between partizans residing in different sections is at an end.

On the other hand, the record of Democratic votes is a something of a more cheering character. It is the bright and steady light of nationality, illuminating the dark waves of sectional strife and animosity. It points the way to a haven of rest and peace under the protection of the constitution. It is cheering to the heart of the true patriot, by whatever party name he may have called himself, to know that one great national organization yet retains sufficient vitality to set at defiance the dictation of faction and the impulses of sectional animosity.

Nor must the courage and high-mindedness of the 14 Northern Democratic Senators whose names appear recorded for the bill be underrated. They will have a most powerful tide of opposition to stem at home. They will have popular clamor—the appeals of the pulpit, and if we can judge any thing from observation, the instinctive prejudices of the great body of the northern people to contend against, for we do candidly think that at the present time the majority of the people of the North are strongly anti-Nebraska—the very great majority, indeed. It is only by the result of a process of reasoning, that the Northern mind can begin to regard the Nebraska bill favorably. It will be brought round, but it will be after a hard fight. It is only among Democrats at the North that any such reasoning is used at all. The vote in the Senate is a pretty fair index of the position of the parties throughout.

In the House there will no doubt be a long and exciting debate, which may terminate any time during the summer, in the passage of the bill—which will pass—or not, we are mightily mistaken if it does not, but by no such overwhelming vote as in the Senate, and the northern vote upon it will be, as in the Senate, almost a partizan one. Few if any northern whig members will vote for it. It will owe its passage to the Union of the South and the assistance of the Northern Democrats.

It is all the veriest flummery and nonsense to pretend that the administration is not fully reliable upon this matter and all others, where the equal rights of all sections under the constitution are involved. People know better at Washington. They know that the administration is fully relied upon by the whole Southern Democratic delegation in both Houses.

The President of the Seamen's Friend Society, E. D. Ellis, Esq., acknowledges the receipt of the following note, accompanied with the money:

"The enclosed ten dollars I send a donation to aid in building the Sailor's Home in Wilmington. Long ago long neglected."

The War in Europe—Critical Position of Affairs.

Naturally, the sympathies of the people of this country are with the alliance of the "Western powers" against Russia; and yet, strangely enough, it is from that same alliance that we have every thing to fear, while from Russia we have nothing to dread. As a military power with little commerce or Navy, Russia has no rivalry with the United States, and consequently very little jealousy of her progress; whereas, with England and France the case is different. They are jealous of the rapid growth of the United States; they desire to restrain her development; they are even now intervening in Cuba and at other points in this hemisphere in a manner irritating and offensive to this country. Circumstances alone have interfered to prevent their attempting to dictate terms and regulate the balance of power on this continent, as they are trying to do in Europe. But suppose this Russian affair disposed of, and England and France united and having at their disposal the gigantic armaments which have been mustered to oppose the Russians; what then? How long before we should see them, by virtue of their guns, dispensing of Cuba and such like in their most summary manner? In fact, regulating things in a general way; and what damage might we not suffer before we would be in a condition to vindicate our real strength and character?

It is decidedly to be hoped that France and England may draw Russia very severely, and get most comfortably thrashed themselves in the progress of the operation—that they may finally get spoils and fight over the division thereof, so that they may have enough to do if they attend to their business at home. A good stout war, and a fall out all round, would be the best guarantee for peace here, and with it the peaceful progress of the country to her "manifest destiny."

Things have advanced to such a point in Europe that it seems almost impossible to conceive how a great war can be avoided; and we must acknowledge that, from the reasons already stated, we are by no means anxious that it should be avoided. A little depletion will be absolutely necessary to keep the "Western powers" from trying their united hands (what a strange union!) at intervention in the Western hemisphere, and an interference with our little arrangements in this quarter of the world.

The Gardner Affair.

Second and only second to the Nebraska affair, because of less permanent interest, and more of nine days' wonder, we have found the conviction and suicide of Dr. Gardner the topic of conversation in public places; and, wherever men were gathered together, the question seemed to be—will Mr. Corwin now disgorge those ninety thousand dollars he got out of the spoils as counsel? Will the other counsel of Gardner fork over the money they got from him and which is decided, by the verdict of a jury to have been the wages of fraud and perjury on his (Gardner's) part? How will this end? Will there be an investigation? Such and such like are the questions and speculations to which this appalling tragedy gives rise, and we must say that for our own part we think the whole affair and the conduct of all parties concerned demand a rigid and most searching judicial investigation. The public opinion of the country does not regard Dr. Gardner as the only or even the principal party to this stupendous and complicated scheme of fraud and deception. Others were large sharers in the benefits—let it be seen whether they are not also liable to the responsibilities of the transaction. If they are innocent, and we trust they are, their character demands this vindication. If they are not innocent, public justice requires that all should alike be brought to her bar, and suffer the penalty of her outraged law. By all means let the thing be sifted to the bottom—let justice be done if the skies should fall.

Henry Howard and Asa H. Park, arrested on the 28th ult., were brought before Justice Cowan last Friday, for further investigation into the crime with which they stood charged—that of highway robbery. The State failing to convict on this Count, the prisoners were committed to Jail in default of \$2,000 bail each—on the charge of larceny—to await a final trial before our next Superior Court. We learn that the evidence against one of the prisoners is positive.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 9th, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. The political news is interesting, but exhibits no decided change in the attitude of the powers, who are insensibly nearing the brink of war. England and France continue their preparations on the most extended scale. It was reported that a manifesto would be issued by France and England in a few days which would be equal to a formal declaration of war. It was also stated that a final announcement had been sent to the Czar, fixing the time when he must evacuate the principalities.

The Greek population of many portions of European Turkey are in open rebellion and the government of the Kingdom of Greece is either too powerless or too apathetic to prevent its subjects taking part in the disturbances in the Turkish Territories. It is officially announced that Smith O'Brien is to be pardoned.

The British Court has yielded in the clothes question and Mr. Buchanan can wear what he pleases. The Turks and Russians were preparing for a great and decisive battle on the Danube which would take place as soon as the roads permitted. See markets under Commercial head.

CONGRESS.—The Homestead bill, giving to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of public lands, passed the House of Representatives on the 6th inst. The bill was taken up in the Senate on the 7th, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Union says that its friends in the Senate are sanguine it will pass that body.

The bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union, for the benefit of indigent insane persons, passed the Senate on the 7th—yeas 25, nays 12.

THE MAIL TO WILMINGTON.—At last, after long complaints, a proper schedule for the Warsaw route has been sent on from the Department. The mail is to leave here every day except Saturday at 6 P. M., arrive at Warsaw at 5 A. M. Leave Warsaw every day except Sunday at 5 A. M., arrive here at 5 A. M. This will enable the merchants of this place to get answers to their letters to Wilmington in 36 hours, instead of about 4 days, as heretofore. Thus, a letter leaving here this evening at 6, will reach Wilmington at 9 to-morrow morning. After five hours the reply will leave Wilmington at 2 P. M. and arrive here next morning at 5. This arrangement will go into effect on Sunday evening next.

Fayetteville Uls., 10th inst.

The Treasurer of Mississippi in a report to the Legislature, states that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January was \$204,524.02, all of which, however, with the exception of \$170,311, belonged to the current drafts on the State Treasury, the Treasurer suggests that the trust funds be used, to be reimbursed when future taxes are collected. He also proposes a change in the mode of taxing slaves—not, as heretofore, a per capita tax, but an ad valorem tax of one-twentieth of one per cent., which would yield \$125,000.

SINGULAR.—The Legislature of Texas numbers 123 members, and it is very singular fact that there is not a Smith or a Jones in it, and only one Brown.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Brunswick was held at the house of Owen D. Holmes, Esq., in Smithville, on Monday evening, March 6th, 1854.

On motion of Joseph S. Bryan, R. W. Rutland, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John W. Galloway, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by Mr. Rutland, the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. G. Curtis, John Mercer, and J. W. Galloway, were on motion of Rufus Galloway, appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting.

After a short absence, the committee reported, through their Chairman, Dr. Curtis, the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Convention at Raleigh on the 10th day of April next, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint eighteen delegates to represent the Democracy of Brunswick in said Convention.

Resolved, That we have no preference among the many worthy and able gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor, but will give a cordial and hearty support to the nominee of the Convention.

Resolved, That our present Governor, David S. Reid, has discharged the duties of his office in a manner highly satisfactory to the people of North Carolina, and in his retirement from the Executive Chair, will carry with him their affection and hearty support.

Resolved, That the present Executive of the United States has fully come up to the broad, national ground laid down by the Constitution, and therefore meets our warmest approval, and shall continue to receive our warm and hearty support.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz:—Col. Gaston Meares, Wm. A. Robinson, Joseph L. Bryan, J. D. Taylor, James Biggs, Jacob Evans, Owen D. Holmes, W. G. Curtis, Rufus Galloway, Thomas Galloway, John Mercer, Gabriel Holmes, Johnson Bryant, U. W. Rourke, Samuel Bell, John G. Grissett, Daniel K. Bennett and John Phelps.

Forney George, Esq., being called upon to address the meeting, responded in a brief but eloquent and appropriate manner.

On motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, requesting their publication; and that the other Democratic papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. W. RUTLAND, Chm'n. J. W. GALLOWAY, Sec'y.

Latest by the Steamer Atlantic.

New York, March 8.—The following are the latest European advices received by the Atlantic:

PARIS, Feb. 24.—There is no scarcity of money in Paris, and the market is very quiet. The gold market is very quiet, and the silver market is very quiet. The gold market is very quiet, and the silver market is very quiet.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The crowd of the Bourse to-day was immense, and the funds of all kinds gave way. The three per cent. bond fell five cents, and the four and a half per cent. bond fell five cents.

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An Analysis of the Senatorial Vote on the Nebraska Bill.

In glancing over the vote of the Senate on the bill to establish territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, we are forcibly impressed by the contrast exhibited in the nationality of the Democratic and Whig parties. For the purpose of presenting it clearly to the eye of the reader, we make the following analysis:

FOR THE BILL.  
Southern Democrats.  
Adams, of Miss.  
Atchison, of Mo.  
Bayard, of Del.  
Brown, of Miss.  
Butler, of S. C.  
Cass, of Ala.  
Evans, of S. C.  
Fitzpatrick, of Ala.  
Hunter, of Va.  
Johnson, of Ark.  
Mason, of Va.  
Rusk, of Texas.  
Scholastic, of Ark.  
Shields, of La.—14.

FOR THE BILL.  
Northern Whigs.  
Bagder, of N. C.  
Benjamin, of La.  
Dawson, of Ga.  
Dixon, of Ky.  
Geyer, of Mo.  
Jones, of Tenn.  
Morton, of Pa.  
Pratt, of Md.  
Thompson, of Ky.—9.

FOR THE BILL.  
Northern Democrats.  
Brooks, of Tenn.  
Cass, of Mich.  
Dodge, of Iowa.  
Douglas, of Ill.  
Guthrie, of Ind.  
Jones, of Iowa.  
North, of N. H.  
Pettit, of Ind.  
Shields, of La.  
Stuart, of Mich.  
Touney, of Conn.  
Weller, of Cal.  
Williams, of N. H.—14.

AGAINST THE BILL.  
Southern Democrats.  
Sam Houston, of Texas.

AGAINST THE BILL.  
Northern Whigs.  
John Bell, of Tenn.

AGAINST THE BILL.  
Northern Democrats.  
Essendine, of Me.  
Fish, of N. Y.  
Foot, of Vt.  
Geyer, of Mo.  
Smith, of Conn.  
Wade, of Ohio.

AGAINST THE BILL.  
Additionals.  
Chase, of Ohio.  
Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Nine Senators were not present when the vote was taken. It is understood that they would have voted as follows:

FOR THE BILL.  
Democratic.  
Bright, of Ind.  
Wright, of N. J.  
Hall, of Pa.

FOR THE BILL.  
Whig.  
Clayton, of Del.  
Pearce, of Md.  
Cooper, of Penn.

AGAINST THE BILL.  
Everett, of Mass.  
Cooper, of Penn.

President Pierce's Administration a Rod of Terror to Evil Doers.

In our paper of yesterday we noticed, in this connection, the stupendous fraud upon the treasury which has so long engaged public attention, and at last been brought to so tragic an end. Numerous other cases occurred in which the vigilance of the officers of the government has brought the guilty parties to condign punishment. They have so far escaped general notice, owing to the overshadowing influence on the public mind of the one above alluded to. One of these deserves special attention, because of the social and official position of its perpetrators. We allude to the case recently brought to light in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which the facts are understood to be briefly these:

A trivial circumstance which occurred some months since induced a slight feeling of distrust as to the genuineness of a certain pension claim which had been admitted a number of years ago. The matter was thoroughly sifted, and it was discovered that it and twenty other or fourteen other similar claims had been established years since by perjury and forgery, and been regularly paid to the present time, and that between forty and fifty thousand dollars had thereby been abstracted from the public treasury. The proof against the persons suspected was deemed conclusive. The respectability of the parties induced strenuous efforts on the part of their friends to persuade the government to abandon the prosecution. Application for this purpose was first made to the Commissioner of Pensions, then to the Secretary of the Interior, and finally to the President of the United States, but without avail. She stern answer was, that the public well demanded that the parties should be brought to justice, and that no considerations of popularity merely would be allowed to impede the execution of the law. The parties were accordingly arrested, but released by the State Judge on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$7,000 each. Finding the intervention of friends unavailing, two of the parties, Gen. Ford and Judge Vondermyer, forfeited their recognizance and have fled the country. This fact as fully establishes the guilt of the parties, as though they had been convicted by a jury of their own selection, and we doubt not whether a better moral effect is not here produced; for, as it is, they will ever be remembered by the community in which they lived as objects of contempt and disgust, unmitigated by any of that feeling of sympathy and commiseration which incarceration within the walls of a prison, however justly imposed, invariably begets in the human heart.

These frauds were intended to be concealed, and executed, but not the less skillfully detected and exposed; and their results convey lessons which it were well the wrong doer should heed. They show, also, that under a virtuous and just administration, fraud, however artfully conceived and accomplished, will be ferreted out by efficient and vigilant public officers, and be exposed and punished without respect to the rank, position, or respectability of the perpetrator.

Washington Union.

It is a startling fact that there are 10,000 vagrant children in the city of New York, and that in the wards over 3,000 children, of whom 2,000 are girls between eight and sixteen years old, are regularly trained to theft—that out of 16,000 criminals, arrested during the past year, one-fourth were under 21, and 800 under 15 years of age.

The British brig of war Linnet has captured two slaves on the coast of Africa. The captain reports that the slave trade is as active as ever, if not increasing.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., by John Cowan, Esq., Mr. EXCH DUNSTON, to Miss FLORENCE BARTLE.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, W. W. Holden, Esq., Editor of the North Carolina Standard, to Miss Louisa V., daughter of the late Robert Harrison, Esq.

DIED.

In Dundee, County Beaufort, Canada East, Mary McRae, widow of the late Duncan McRae, a native of Arlinton, Kintail, Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 100 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 9.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

March 9.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

March 9.—Steamer Cook, Cook, from Boston, with ice, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

March 9.—Brig Boston, Fish, from Salem, Mass., to Adams, Rep. & Co.

March 9.—Br. Sch. Active, Allen, 11 days from Antigua, to T. C. Worth.

March 9.—Steamer Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

March 9.—Steamer Douglas, Watson, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

March 9.—Sch. Augus, Sall, for New Orleans, by J. D. McRae & Co., with 25,000 feet lumber.

FAVETTESBURG, March 9.—Bacon—100 lbs., \$2.00; 250 lbs., \$3.00; 500 lbs., \$4.00; 1,000 lbs., \$5.00; 2,000 lbs., \$6.00; 3,000 lbs., \$7.00; 4,000 lbs., \$8.00; 5,000 lbs., \$9.00; 6,000 lbs., \$10.00; 7,000 lbs., \$11.00; 8,000 lbs., \$12.00; 9,000 lbs., \$13.00; 10,000 lbs., \$14.00; 11,000 lbs., \$15.00; 12,000 lbs., \$16.00; 13,000 lbs., \$17.00; 14,000 lbs., \$18.00; 15,000 lbs., \$19.00; 16,000 lbs., \$20.00; 17,000 lbs., \$21.00; 18,000 lbs., \$22.00; 19,000 lbs., \$23.00; 20,000 lbs., \$24.00; 21,000 lbs., \$25.00; 22,000 lbs., \$26.00; 23,000 lbs., \$27.00; 24,000 lbs., \$28.00; 25,000 lbs., \$29.00; 26,000 lbs., \$30.00; 27,000 lbs., \$31.00; 28,000 lbs., \$32.00; 29,000 lbs., \$33.00; 30,000 lbs., \$34.00; 31,000 lbs., \$35.00; 32,000 lbs., \$36.00; 33,000 lbs., \$37.00; 34,000 lbs., \$38.00; 35,000 lbs., \$39.00; 36,000 lbs., \$40.00; 37,000 lbs., \$41.00; 38,000 lbs., \$42.00; 39,000 lbs., \$43.00; 40,000 lbs., \$44.00; 41,000 lbs., \$45.00; 42,000 lbs., \$46.00; 43,000 lbs., \$47.00; 44,000 lbs., \$48.00; 45,000 lbs., \$49.00; 46,000 lbs., \$50.00; 47,000 lbs., \$51.00; 48,000 lbs., \$52.00; 49,000 lbs., \$53.00; 50,000 lbs., \$54.00; 51,000 lbs., \$55.00; 52,000 lbs., \$56.00; 53,000 lbs., \$57.00; 54,000 lbs., \$58.00; 55,000 lbs., \$59.00; 56,000 lbs., \$60.00; 57,000 lbs., \$61.00; 58,000 lbs., \$62.00; 59,000 lbs., \$63.00; 60,000 lbs., \$64.00; 61,000 lbs., \$65.00; 62,000 lbs., \$66.00; 63,000 lbs., \$67.00; 64,000 lbs., \$68.00; 65,000 lbs., \$69.00; 66,000 lbs., \$70.00; 67,000 lbs., \$71.00; 68,000 lbs., \$72.00; 69,000 lbs., \$73.00; 70,000 lbs., \$74.00; 71,000 lbs., \$75.00; 72,000 lbs., \$76.00; 73,000 lbs., \$77.00; 74,000 lbs., \$78.00; 75,000 lbs., \$79.00; 76,000 lbs., \$80.00; 77,000 lbs., \$81.00; 78,000 lbs., \$82.00; 79,000 lbs., \$83.00; 80,000 lbs., \$84.00; 81,000 lbs., \$85.00; 82,000 lbs., \$86.00; 83,000 lbs., \$87.00; 84,000 lbs., \$88.00; 85,000 lbs., \$89.00; 86,000 lbs., \$90.00; 87,000 lbs., \$91.00; 88,000 lbs., \$92.00; 89,000 lbs., \$93.00; 90,000 lbs., \$94.00; 91,000 lbs., \$95.00; 92,000 lbs., \$96.00; 93,000 lbs., \$97.00; 94,000 lbs., \$98.00; 95,000 lbs., \$99.00; 96,000 lbs., \$100.00; 97,000 lbs., \$101.00; 98,000 lbs., \$102.00; 99,000 lbs., \$103.00; 100,000 lbs., \$104.00; 101,000 lbs., \$105.00; 102,000 lbs., \$106.00; 103,000 lbs., \$107.00; 104,000 lbs., \$108.00; 105,000 lbs., \$109.00; 106,000 lbs., \$110.00; 107,000 lbs., \$111.00; 108,000 lbs., \$112.00; 109,000 lbs., \$113.00; 110,000 lbs., \$114.00; 111,000 lbs., \$115.00; 112,000 lbs., \$116.00; 113,000 lbs., \$117.00; 114,000 lbs., \$118.00; 115,000 lbs., \$119.00; 116,000 lbs., \$120.00; 117,000 lbs., \$121.00; 118,000 lbs., \$122.00; 119,000 lbs., \$123.00; 120,000 lbs., \$124.00; 121,000 lbs., \$125.00; 122,000 lbs., \$126.00; 123,000 lbs., \$127.00; 124,000 lbs., \$128.00; 125,000 lbs., \$129.00; 126,000 lbs., \$130.00; 127,000 lbs., \$131.00; 128,000 lbs., \$132.00; 129,000 lbs., \$133.00; 130,000 lbs., \$134.00; 131,000 lbs., \$135.00; 132,000 lbs., \$136.00; 133,000 lbs., \$137.00; 134,000 lbs., \$138.00; 135,000 lbs., \$139.00; 136,000 lbs., \$140.00; 137,000 lbs., \$141.00; 138,000 lbs., \$142.00; 139,000 lbs., \$143.00; 140,000 lbs.,